

LIFE OF DR. L. H. GULICK.

Interesting Review of an Active
Missionary Worker.

DAUGHTER'S TRIBUTE TO FATHER.

Early Tendency to Missionary Labors.
Experiences in Polynesia—Advocate
of Annexation to the United States.
Efforts for Representative Gov't.

To many uninterested and uninformed persons the term missionary calls up the vague, old-fashioned notion of the herbivorous kind, who stands all day long under a spreading palm tree, while the heathen crowd about to be taught. A later view is the missionary mechanical or routine, who works aggressively, perhaps, but is a colorless creature to be painted in dull grays and blues.

Such, however, are not the colors into which Frances Gulick Jewett dipped her brush in painting for us a picture which is glowing with tropical richness and in which the central figure is her father, in heroic size. The whole is done in a vigorous yet graceful



LUTHER HALSEY GULICK.

ful style, brightened by occasional glints of humor and teeming with touches of great beauty and pathos.

Mrs. Jewett is most fortunate in materials for her work. She has the written word—early and later journals kept in great detail by Dr. Gulick, long family letters that circled the world in one round, manuscripts filed in the rooms of the American Board in Boston, and letters here in Hawaii. She has the added testimony of the living voice—the hearty co-operation of relatives and friends; many of whom are well known by us. She can say of much in the book *quorum magna pars fui*. Her sympathy and ease of expression make her well qualified for the task of which she has acquitted herself nobly.

In the pages devoted to the boyhood of his father we have valuable psychological study of the religious development of one to the mission-field born, and his struggles are told for the most part in his own words. He was a lonely child whose journal was ever his bosom friend, and through its pages we find him thirsting for study, fonder of books than play, ambitious, imaginative, introspective and terribly conscientious. At the age of fifteen we find the missionary inheritance and surroundings crystallizing into this dedication: "I will claim the whole heathen world as my countrymen," which was a prophecy of his whole life's work.

At twenty-three he had completed his studies, medical and theological, which not infrequently he had pursued at the cost of his health. Although in magnetic touch with world events, he was yet eager to leave them and live in Polynesia, whose people in darkness he must lead to the light. We have vivid sketches of the life in Micronesia, the most picturesque part of the book, and what with building, housekeeping, teaching, printing and visiting, Dr. Gulick was not a gentleman of leisure. With all this he was a great and close reader, convinced that study with action made a rounded missionary. He wished to be abreast of the times in the world of thought. This is his program for one month:

I. Study of Ponape Language.—1. By much conversation with the natives. 2. By filling out my vocabulary. 3. By preparing first lessons. 4. By writing scripture lessons.
II. Teaching Natives.—1. Our domestic in English. 2. School in Ponape. 3. Religious conversation. 4. Sabbath exercises.
III. Literary Occupation.—1. Missionary journals for Boston. 2. A few letters. 3. Medical thesis. 4. Morning and evening, Hebrew Bible. 5. New England Theology. 6. Ichthyology.

IV. Physical Labor.—1. Preparation of canoe. 2. Building school-house. 3. Finishing veranda. 4. Sides of my house.

An awful picture is that of the epidemic of smallpox, with its double menace to Dr. Gulick's life; most pathetic is the glimpse afforded us of his loneliness when his family are obliged to be in Honolulu and letters are slow—so slow in coming; and pathetic, and amusing too, is to see the poor missionary in his wife's absence cutting and fitting garments for the Ponapean women in their mania for dresses not so simple as the Hawaiian holoku. About these, Dr. Gulick writes to his wife:

"I was all day yesterday making dresses. We had five under way at once. Strange work for a man!" "Making dresses all this week. I shall be curious to know whether you approve the way in which they fit. The set of sleeves is that in which I most completely fail."

A second epidemic we find, in great relief to the black picture of the smallpox visitation, but a consequence of it—the widespread enthusiasm for reading and religious teaching, culminating in the possession of a new printing press. Soon came forth the first book, the Primer, and with it a general yielding to the missionary influence.

Mrs. Jewett devotes one chapter of her book to the history of the building of the Morning Star, and details the launching in Chelsea with four thousand spectators; half of these children stockholders; the greeting in Honolulu; the arrival in Ebon, the most welcome sight in Micronesia. Its regular arrivals thereafter brought new life to the work, and linked the missionaries to the living, loving world beyond the seas. A heart-rending time for this lonely missionary was during the ten months after the Star had sailed with all his family for whom a change was imperative. We find him brave and feverishly industrious, but with what a strain on heart and head and health! And when, after the little bark had returned and re-united this family, there came the astounding proposition to sell the Morning Star and abandon the work in Micronesia, we fairly breathe in relief that his burning appeals and offers of greater and incredible sacrifices on the part of the missionaries should save Micronesia from the dreary fate of being marooned.

In 1860 failing health brought Dr. Gulick and his family to the land of his birth. He was so changed by his work and suffering as to be unrecognizable. But he did not find sufficient tonic even in the joy of life in Honolulu with all his friends about him. Nor even when the comforts of home were augmented by the exhilaration of horseback riding did he recover. So we find frequent change in place and constant occupation in the next four years spent in America, his "missionary furlough." He spoke everywhere most brilliantly in behalf of his beloved Micronesia, sketched "thrilling pictures of original heathenism," touching hearts and purses for the people there.

He burned to work as a foreign missionary, but Micronesia was physically out of the question. Honolulu was a different matter, however, and in 1864 he came here as secretary of the Hawaiian Board. He thoroughly understood the needs of the field, and it was largely at his suggestion that many changes in the work were brought about. He threw himself wholeheartedly into accomplishing these changes. He traveled about, counselling with the missionaries and visiting the Hawaiians, everywhere finding aloha awaiting him. He toiled on his newspaper, the Kuokoa, giving news, reports and advice to the Hawaiians, who welcomed it weekly as a friend. He proposed and brought about the native pastor, a radical change. In 1865 the infant Kawaiahao Seminary was opened with eight scholars, Mrs. Gulick in charge.

As secretary of the Hawaiian Board Dr. Gulick was the executive officer of the organization which taught Hawaii to stand alone. His work of correspondence, organization, editing and publication was arduous, and attended with obstacles and discouragement. Yet in addition he felt the burden of a part in politics.

Those were the days of the struggle between the king, Kamehameha V and the people. They were willing to follow the leading of the missionaries, who "had brought all the rights the natives ever had," to quote an anti-missionary adviser of the king. As a man, an American, as a Christian, as a son of Hawaii, Dr. Gulick felt himself precipitated into the midst of this fight for constitutional liberty. In no faltering words he made his weekly demands for right and justice for the people. But not unmolested. In 1866 we see him before the bar of the legislature, cited for contempt, and after a turbulent discussion in the House, dismissed with a reprimand. It is interesting in the light of today to find him in 1868 a prophet of annexation, and solving various Hawaiian problems as follows:

"The time will come when we shall be ready for absorption by the great Republic, if they desire it. At present we are not ready, but these discussions are preparing the way. . . . Be assured that the time will come when manhood-suffrage and a truly representative government will be secured for Hawaii."

Without doubt one of the greatest trials in the life of this man of many trials was in relinquishing his post as Secretary of the Hawaiian Board. He took this step when he realized that his political activity was deemed by some inconsistent with his office. He could not do otherwise than protest against the wrong being done to his countrymen. His vehemence may have been arbitrary, his protests premature, but he could only give up the honorable missionary office he held—never the convictions. Nor would he stay to cause dissension in the Board; and so he went, amid words of regret and appreciation even from those who did not approve his politics.

Here our absorbing interest wanes, for what most concerns us, what is most novel to the general reader, has been told. As the author says in her preface, "His later missionary experiences were in line with what the Christian church already understands. They have therefore been crowded into narrower compass." And yet these later chapters record more missionary labor than is often the privilege of one man—twenty years' work, part of it in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe—and then an ever increasing burden of laboring under the American Bible Society in Japan and China.

What wonder that the inevitable over-pressure brought "tempests of pain" and weakened energies which refused to be renewed? The last pages are pathetic in their burden of sorrow, but sublime in the grandeur of faith. And they add the final touches to the picture of this consecrated, fearless, ardent, human missionary.

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SAM'L. LOUISSON DEAD.

Sudden End of a Bright Life.
Funeral on Sunday.

Samuel Louisson died of inflammation of the stomach and bowels at a quarter to seven o'clock Wednesday morning.

He had suffered from a slight attack of the same disorder a few weeks ago, but it was not serious enough to confine him to his home more than a few days. Last week he was in his usual good health and on Friday was at the Pacific tennis court playing with other members of the club. At that time



SAM'L LOUISSON.

he was in very jovial spirits. During the evening he remained at home entertaining some friends, retiring in apparently perfect health at his usual hour. Saturday morning about two o'clock, Dr. Howard, at whose house he made his home, was awakened by the young man's evident cries of distress. While his illness was at once severe, it was not considered serious. During Saturday and Sunday there were varying changes in his condition, but it was not until Sunday night that any really alarming symptoms developed. Other physicians were then called in consultation, and Dr. Herbert remained in constant attendance until his death.

He was conscious all through his illness, and during Monday night was entirely free from pain, realizing that death was imminent, his battle for life was the greater. Dr. Herbert, who so assiduously labored to prolong the young man's life, received from him instructions as to the disposition of his personal effects as well as the directions concerning his funeral. Andrew Brown, John S. Walker and Dr. Grossman, representatives of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 A. F. & A. M., of which the deceased was a member, and H. M. Whitney, Jr., Paul Muhlendorf and Theo. Wolf, intimate friends, remained at the house through the night. He will be buried with Masonic rites from the residence of Dr. Howard, Piikoi and King streets, on Sunday next.

The deceased, third son of M. Louisson, senior member of the firm of M. S. Grinbaum & Co., was born in Honolulu, November 16, 1871. He early attended the Fort Street school and received the beginning of his education there. When old enough he was sent to the University of California from which institution he was graduated. Returning here he was taken into his father's store and by strict attention to his duties advanced steadily to a position of importance. Though a young man he was considered shrewd in his business dealings. His manly qualities were the admiration of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Louisson's parents are residing temporarily in California and during their absence he lived with Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Howard, and in whose house he has been as one of the family. The only relative of the deceased in the city at present is an elder brother who came here a short time ago in search of health; the father and mother are expected to arrive on either the Alameda or the China next week.

Mr. Louisson was a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 A. F. & A. M.; Mystic Lodge No. 2 K. of P.; Pacific Tennis Club and the Myrtle Boat Club.

Seek a Pardon for Hanson.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Sept. 28.—Captain James F. Smith and Representative James G. Maguire arrived today. The former is particularly interested in securing executive clemency for Hans Hanson, under sentence to be executed October 21st. He will try to see the President and place the case before him orally, and in this he will be aided by Maguire. They filed with the pardon clerk papers asking for the pardon, among the petitioners being eleven of the jury, the captain of the Heeper, on which the crime was committed, but the pardon is opposed by Foote, while Garter has not taken sides.

JAPAN'S LATEST.

A World's Fair Proposed by Count Okuma.

While numerous measure subsequent to the war with China are proposed, Count Okuma urges the opening of a world's fair in Tokyo within three or four years. The Count considers the step necessary for showing the real nature of the country to foreigners, and after enumerating the benefits of a world's fair in Japan says: "One of the most important measures after the war is the development of industry and commerce. China is opening her ports and interior to Japan, and Europe and America are looking hopefully to the latter. In other words, Japan is becoming the center of Eastern commerce. If under such circumstances Japan neglected her industry and commerce, not only all the benefits due to her would fall into the hands of Europeans and Americans, but she would have also to lose all the honor and advantages which she has obtained by many months' hard fighting. She has passed through the campaign of arms, and she must now enter the peaceful campaign of business, the second campaign being necessary to maintain and enjoy forever the advantages she has obtained by the first. Unless she wins great victories in the second campaign, all her victories in the first would turn to nothing. A great stimulant for developing the industry and expanding the commerce, so as to enable Japan to win in the second campaign, would be found in a 'world's fair.' In the Count's opinion, 10,000,000 yen would be enough to defray the expenses of such a fair, and the sum may be paid out of the indemnity. 'The indemnity should not be wasted, but there is nothing to be objected in applying the money to a certain way of commemorating Japan's victory. A world's fair will, besides the benefits it gives in various other ways, serve as a substantial memento of the war. Ten million yen out of three million yen of the indemnity is a trifling sum.' The Count regrets that there is no sufficiently wide ground in Tokyo for accommodating ten or a hundred thousand men, and the authorities cannot find a suitable site in the capital for the celebration of the triumphal return of troops. He urges that if the world's fair plan is acceptable, the opportunity should be availed for opening a new and extensive public park. 'The Ueno, Asakusa and Shiba Parks are all too narrow for a world's fair. A new lot of ground should be selected and made a park, which can admit into it more than 100,000 people. It can then be utilized as the site of the fair. If so, the fair scheme would afford an opportunity for establishing a large park, which is necessary in the present stage of progress.' The Count fears that there may be some who are reluctant to spend 10,000,000 yen for the fair scheme at present when there are many other urgent measures to be carried out. 'But such an objection is a near-sighted and shallow one. Foreigners invited to the fair will come in large numbers. Supposing such visitors number only 10,000, and each of them spend 1,000 yen in the country, then Japan will get 10,000,000 yen from them.'—Japan Mail.



Sarah I. Griffin.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

it had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore, and

Only a Scar Remaining as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected, but now she can see perfectly. In connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." Mrs. MARIA GRIFFIN, Xenia, Illinois.

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